

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

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TERMS:
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
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The Post.

Athens, Friday, July 2, 1869.

Nominations.

The Republicans of Ohio have nominated R. B. Hays for Governor and Q. S. Warner for Supreme Judge.
In Pennsylvania, the Republicans have nominated Gen. Geary for Governor and Judge Williams for the Supreme Court.

The Chinese.

Five thousand Chinese are reported en route for Louisiana, to take service on the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans. It is expected that large numbers of Celestials will find their way to the lower valley of the Mississippi, to take the place of the negroes in the cultivation of sugar and cotton.

Our Roads.

The Nashville Banner of the 25th says:
It is but simple justice to "Thos. H. Callaway, President of the East Tennessee and Virginia, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads, to state that he has given assurances, to the Comptroller that he will promptly pay the full amount of interest due from those roads—an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

The Secretary and Comptroller.

While we don't intend to enter upon a defence of Governor Senter or any other Radical, we will venture to suggest to Secretary Fletcher and Comptroller Blackburn that they can't clear their skirts and relieve themselves of having supported and advocated the policy of their party which brought the monetary and financial affairs of the State into the present ruinous condition. It is none of our light, but we would like to see fair play all round the board.

Ex-Rebels.

The Knoxville Whig is pointing out "who support Stokes and oppose Senter and Suffrage" in East Tennessee. Here is one portion of the disfranchisers:

"There is a class—small let us hope—who have been rebels themselves, who have done service in the rebel army, but afterwards deserted that and have been the most clamorous and red-mouthed in their intense Radicalism, who are now, singularly enough, the most violent opposers of Senter and suffrage. They will not leave Stokes and support Senter; doubtless through fear in the event of Senter's election to find their true level."

Pointed Interrogatory.

The Tennessee State Journal, Stokes' new organ, asks with much feeling and earnestness:

Can the people of Tennessee trust the flattering promises of men who have violated every former pledge; renounced every principle they advocated; embroiled every dollar of the public money upon which they could lay their hands; bankrupted the State and tarnished the fair name and credit of Tennessee, and inaugurated a system of tyranny and corruption that makes the national party blush to learn that they claim kindred with it?

Considering the fact that the organ is talking about its own party—about the men with whom its editors have all along been associated, the question is somewhat suggestive.

East Tennessee.

Col. Bill Cate writes to the Nashville organ that East Tennessee, from the turbid waters of Chattanooga Creek to the green hills of Carter, will vote solid for Stokes. Now William Miller will fully mislead his friends in the matter, or he don't know what he is talking about. In some of the counties north of the Tennessee river Senter will pretty equally divide the vote with his competitor, and in others perhaps obtain a majority. Stokes will probably go out of East Tennessee with ten thousand majority; and when he gets beyond the Mountain he will never be heard of again. We are not caring much as to who may win; but it will do no harm to state the probabilities and prevent our Radical friends from being misled.

The Asiatic Exodus to the United States.

Still they come. Already on the Pacific slope there are some one hundred thousand Chinamen. On Thursday last twelve thousand Chinamen arrived at San Francisco in sailing vessels. Silver is being found in large quantities in the White Pine district. Chinese labor will, in consequence, be more in demand than ever. It is not too much to say that in ten years we shall have several millions of Chinese on the Pacific slope. They are a hardy, industrious, thrifty people, and, in spite of their religious and social customs, they will help largely to develop the resources of those immense regions which lie west of the Rocky Mountains. The vast immigration of Chinese into this country is pregnant with important results. It cannot fail to tell in the long run mightily for good or evil on our destiny. The tide of immigration has changed its course. From Asia, the cradle of the race, it has in all the past moved westward. It is taking an easterly direction. The thousands from China will soon become millions. Japan will imitate the example of her neighbor. It will not be otherwise with India. Unless we greatly mistake, this exodus from Asia brings with it the settlement of the negro question. If it settles some questions it will doubtless also give birth to others.

Cuban Expedition.

A New York date gives the following of another Cuban affair:

It appears that after bail had again been refused for Col. Ryan yesterday, and while in charge of a deputy, Marshal, they drove to the Metropolitan Hotel, on leaving which place, and when near there, the Colonel and deputy were surrounded by friends of the former. Suddenly the deputy was seized and bound, and Ryan went to the Cuban rendezvous. Considerable commotion was soon observable among the rescuers, who left in squads for Jersey City, where they collected until a late hour last night, with Col. Ryan and other officers, they embarked in tugs, were conveyed to a large steamship, in the lower bay, and all safely sailed for their destination. There were five hundred men in the expedition. The Deputy Marshal, seized by the friends of Ryan, was treated to a champagne supper by his (Ryan's) friends, but not allowed to leave their company till this morning.

Seats for Passengers.

Railroad companies must find seats for every passenger, or pay damages. So, at least, the Supreme Court of New York has decided (on appeal from a lower court) in the case of Walker vs. the Long Island Railroad Company. Plaintiff sued to recover damages for negligence, that caused the death of his father, while traveling about a year ago. Deceased was standing on the platform, and was knocked off, therefore defendants contended that, as it was in violation of the printed rules hung up in the cars, plaintiff had no claim. But it being proved that deceased had gone through all the cars and looked in vain for a seat, the court gave a judgment for plaintiff, affirming the decision of the court below.

Gen. Grant not Fluent of Speech.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune thus relates an incident of Gen. Grant's visit, which occurred on Monday:

At last the President came, escorted by more dignitaries, and introduced by the Hon. A. H. Rice. What the Governor said, he told you, but not how Grant looked as he said it. You could have knocked him down with a feather. Every word was spoken as though, like a swollen cork, it had been drawn with great difficulty; and the speech, as delivered in so low a voice as to be unintelligible except to the illuminated. Finally, the President faltered and stuck. It was no use. He could not make a speech.

Poppies.

A Frenchman, at Natchitoches, La., intends to raise poppies, this year, on several acres of ground, and to make opium. He says that an acre of poppies will make fifty pounds of opium, worth fifteen or twenty dollars a pound, and that the cost of manufacturing is less than four dollars a pound. His crop would amount to six hundred and ninety dollars an acre, at this estimate, from which the cost of cultivation is to be subtracted. Ten acres would accordingly crop about seven thousand dollars gross.

The Telegraph.

An important legal question has just been decided in Cincinnati in regard to telegraph companies. They cannot exclude an individual from the use of the wires at pleasure when he is willing to pay the established rates. Mr. H. L. Lewis obtained a verdict for \$5,000 against a company for its rejection of a message which he wished to send for trading purposes in competition with the company itself.

Trouble in Mexico.

There is still some trouble in Mexico. "In Queretaro," says the news, "the troubles are increasing." We had no idea that this was possible. We thought that in all the Mexican States, without exception, troubles were permanently crammed and jammed to the full capacity of the State, and that the only thing any Mexican community might reasonably believe itself secure against was more trouble than it already had. What new evil can it be that has now come down upon Queretaro? True, they are reported as "executing prisoners for treason" there; but that is nothing new, and so far from its being an increase to their troubles it is rather a recreation, a pleasure, a sport, and the happy people turn out to see the shooting. Just as people here turn out to see a fine bout at the "national game." We cannot conceive what it is that has increased the troubles of Mexico. Minister Nelson would arrive the following day. Could it be that? Not at all. The great Mexican nation which drove out Louis Napoleon's army has no such opinion of the United States as to heed the coming or going of its Ministers. "Foreigners think that the Mexicans will be annexed to the United States." Neither could it be this, for in Mexico they are not disturbed by what foreigners think. What is it that could add to the troubles of Mexico?

The base are out of fortune's power; He that is down can get no lower.

The Republicans of Giles County.

The Republicans of Giles county have had a "rounding" meeting and declared their determination to support Senter for Governor. The following occurs among the series of resolutions which they adopted:

Whereas, We rejoice to believe that the spirit of opposition in the States lately in rebellion, is melting away before the genial rays of the sun of returning reason as dew before the sun of noonday, and that "the spirit of disloyalty is rapidly dying out" within the meaning and scope of said plank of the Chicago platform; therefore, be it

Resolved, That time has come for taking immediate steps for the removal of all disabilities imposed on account of participation in the rebellion, and the re-uniting of the people—long estranged—on the broad platform of "equal rights to all"; and that we recognize Hon. D. W. C. Senter as a true and tried Republican and an unflinching exponent of this principle, and we pledge ourselves to use every reasonable effort to secure his election to the office of Governor.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 24.—A fight occurred at the registration office in the lower ward this afternoon, at which Joseph Kelley, a prominent Conservative ward politician, was mortally wounded, and two policemen shot. Kelly was remonstrating against the arrest of a man whom the police had taken, when Callahan, of the police, and several privates took hold of him. Callahan, who had a private feud with Kelly, shot him through the body. Two policemen were slightly wounded by Kelly, and another by a random shot from Callahan. The latter was arrested.

Registration closed to-day, the whites having a majority of about 300.

A Profane Wit.

The Gaulois, a satirical French paper, gives the following as a dialogue at a German railway ticket office:

Railway Officer.—Your tickets, gentlemen, if you please.

Impetuous traveler.—Ah! L'Immelkreuzschloßschweizerthunderrichter! May I be seized by ten million fends if I can find my ticket. Yes! here it is; for Elberfeld.

Pious Traveler.—If you swear in this way, sir, I fear your ticket will take you to the infernal regions rather than to Elberfeld.

Impetuous Traveler (grimly).—O, I don't care; I've got a return ticket!

Taking It Easy.

Brigham Young, in a late address to his tabernacle, delivered himself as follows: "A great many of us have many wives I have; but to tell the honest truth, I never thought enough about it to stop and think. But I will get up the facts in the case and tell every body, so that they may stop asking me these questions. I suppose I have a dozen or fifteen that I am taking care of; perhaps a few more, I do not know, and I care nothing about it. I try to do good, and I try to save the people; and I say do not let a lady come to destruction."

Editors.

"It is said that there are more editors unmarried than any other class of professional men." For the reason, we suppose, that the majority of them are men of fine sentiment, and do not wish to starve anybody's sister.

Mr. Robert Smith, an ex-sheriff, fell dead in Memphis Tuesday from a "complication" of diseases, the most prominent of which was yellow jaundice.

A negro has been appointed to office in Texas over a dozen white Union soldiers who were applicants.

This is the Grant soldier programme.

A colored preacher in Georgia can be heard two miles when he gets warmed up to his work.

State Finances.

Editors Daily Press and Herald:

The financial condition of our State demands attention, and especially as we are now on the eve of an election of Legislators, who will be charged with the destiny of the "Ship of State" for two years.

You will, therefore, be kind enough to give space for a few crude suggestions.

The aggregate of the State debt is estimated at about \$4,000,000, of this sum, it is estimated there is funded in the

Bonds running to maturity, \$36,000,000

Due on account of July interest, 1,100,000

Money loaned in N. Y., 600,000

School fund, which will be

State has used and must replace, 1,000,000

Due on account of matured bonds, 1,000,000

Due on account of Penitentiary and

Mills, 230,000

Total indebtedness estimated at \$40,000,000

Annual interest on \$40,000,000, \$2,400,000

Expenses of Government, 900,000

Sources of Revenue—less School Fund

proportion, taxation, privileges, &c., as per Comptroller's report of

December, 1868, \$1,205,544.08

Am't paid by railroads, about

\$2,005,544.08

Annual deficit,

\$1,204,455.92

From this exhibit, it will be seen there is an annual deficiency in the State Treasury of largely over one and a quarter million dollars; which will probably be increased by the decision of the Supreme Court, making the State liable for the three millions dollars of notes of the Bank of Tennessee, now outstanding; and this in the face of the present taxation, which is quite as heavy as the people can bear.

Now as to the remedy: it is certain that no relief to the State exchequer can be had by increase of taxation, for there is not a statesman in the land who would venture to hazard the experiment of adding further burdens to an already over-taxed people.

The next remedy proposed by some is the sale of the non-interest paying railroads. What relief does this promise? None at all. If these roads (many of them in an incomplete state) were advertised for sale, they would scarcely bring the expenses attending the sale, much less the State lien on them.

Where could companies of sufficient wealth be found to take hold and purchase these roads? The answer is plain. Nowhere! And the roads if forced to sale, would pass out of the hands of the State for nothing, or the next thing to nothing, thus leaving the State lien unpaid, and the outstanding bonds of the State constituting a grinding and perpetual burden upon the honest labor and industry of the State; or else to soil the fair fame of our glorious old mother, with the disgrace of repudiation.

To arrest calamities pregnant with evil, should and are no doubt the earnest desire of every true son of Tennessee. Allow me, therefore, to suggest the following remedy for the consideration of the people:

1st. Instead of attempting to sell the non-interest paying roads (which is impracticable) I propose that the Legislature pass a law creating a preferred stock in all such roads, and place it in the hands of the Comptroller to be exchanged for the matured bonds of the State, dollar for dollar.

2d. Let there be no further effort on the part of the State to pay the interest until the bondholders come forward and fund the bonds into the stock of these roads.

This, although it may at first appear in the light of bad faith on the part of the State, nevertheless, when the matter is viewed from the proper standpoint, it does not present such objections.

For instance, the present holders of the bonds, by far the largest portion of the bonds of the State, obtained them at very low prices, giving in exchange the very materials which went into the construction of these roads, and these were exchanged for bonds at low prices, and at high prices for the materials.

This plan would give to the bondholders the first lien on all the property for which the bonds were sold; added to which, is the amount contributed by the individual stockholders, which is also given under a prior lien to the bondholders.

3d. How long would it require to suspend payment of interest in order to fund the bonds in the stock of the roads? Probably two to three years; and while this is being done, I propose to first pay the borrowed money which the State owes; next, I propose to use an surplus which might arise in the treasury to refund and enlarge the common school fund.

The educational interest of a people is by far the most important prerogative that belongs to a State in all civilized countries. At the present time, it is a subject of most momentous magnitude to the people of Tennessee.

We now have a large element of population enfranchised by the laws of the State and by the Constitution of the United States who do not possess the education, which of right ought to belong to electors. The inquiry is, what shall be done in the present emergency? This element must be advanced to the standard of full citizenship, or the franchise must be taken away, else it will pull down the temple of liberty, crushing all in its ruins. Self-destruction is revolutionary to contemplate, and yet the destruction of the privileges and rights of a large class of our population, is scarcely less abhorrent.

The true remedy lies in bringing up all classes, and the revenue of the State could not be more profitably used than in the cause of education, on a liberal plan, embracing the children within the State, both white and colored.

This would give the State good government and larger population, which would make the stock in the railroads (proposed to be exchanged with the bondholders), of far more certain value, than under the present system, these bonds can ever be.

A TENNESSEAN.

Subscribe for the ATHENS POST.

Is the Republic in Danger?

Ducit, amor patria.

Human nature is the same in all ages and countries. Ambition, the love of authority, the perpetuation of power, with its concomitants, have given to history an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Caesar, a Cromwell, a Bonaparte. Let American freemen see to it that the name of Ulysses Grant is not added to the list of those who have been immortalized by the death throes of nationalism. The fact that a weekly journal devoted to the advocacy of Imperialism, flaunting as its insignia a crown and using every argument a devilish ingenuity can invent against Republican institutions, unmolested by the sworn guardians of the Republic, is most significant of a danger which should arouse the nation. It has been openly charged by a portion of the press for weeks gone by, that this exponent of monarchy is sustained by those in high authority. Thus far, we believe, it has met with no denial. Well may we ask, what means this silence? Is it because the effort is regarded by those in authority as too trifling to merit attention? Will a man quietly allow the foul breath of slander to sully the fair name of his wife or mother? Would he regard as any excuse for his silence? There is a danger which lets in the inundating and destructive flood, overwhelming in its turbulent and resistless course thousands of acres and obliterating the work of ages, often starts from some scarcely perceptible crevice in the dyke, which timely attention would have enabled a child to stop with a handful of earth.

The first efforts of the arch-conspirators of the late revolt, which cost this country hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of money, were laughed at as ridiculous; the organization of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" regarded as a fancy club of political mountebanks as harmless as Don Quixotte. Many people forget that a single spark may kindle a conflagration which shall envelop a city in flames. If "Old Hickory," as the stern patriot and heroic statesman, Jackson, was familiarly called, was now President, does any one, for a moment, suppose that the flaunting insult to the Republic which is weekly issued from the commercial metropolis of the United States, would be permitted to utter another editorial of treason? The law of existence or self-preservation, superior to all statutory enactments, which justifies a man in using all means at his command when life is imperilled, both ordinary and extraordinary, even to the slaying of his adversary, applies to nations as fully as to individuals.

The election of the nation should be guarded no less zealously than an individual defends the purity of his own good name. The President of the United States who fails to do this is recreant to the best interests of the commonwealth, untrue to the traditions of the past, unworthy the high trust confided to his keeping, and justly liable to suspicions of the gravest character touching his fidelity. It is time the alarm was being sounded by all good men and true, who have in keeping the legacy of the fathers and would bequeath it unimpaired to posterity. It is our duty to protect the interests of ourselves and children. We should allow no squeamish fear of ridicule to prevent a full exposure of the lurking danger which, unseen by many, is insidiously gathering strength and threatening the very life of Republican institutions. If President Grant does not approve the tenets of the New York Imperialist, copies of which it is publicly charged are privately disseminated by himself and members of his Cabinet, why does he not say so? If one of his Secretaries did not furnish money to start the enterprise, why is it not disavowed?

Fellow-Countrymen! Shall this Republic—with all its faults, still the nursery of Freedom, the home of Liberty, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—where the humblest child may by dint of his own industry make a fortune and a name, where merit alone is a degree of honorable eminence—shall it be overthrown? Are the descendants of the heroic men who found and defended with their lives and fortunes this free government, prepared to regard it as a failure? Will you, children of honored sires; will you, soldiers of the Republic; you, fathers, brothers and sons of the fallen brave, ignominiously surrender the Republic and be manacled, that your children after you may be slaves to the military hirelings of despotism? Then wait not until the confidence of General Grant's countrymen, the confidence of the masses in his patriotism, prevent them from suspecting treachery. His frequent visits to New York, his nepotism, and overweening confidence in the military, all betoken a danger we sincerely trust may not be realized.

It is natural for Americans to indulge in dreams of matchless splendor, to believe the future progress of our people will far surpass the most sanguine hopes of the past. May God avert the fearful calamity of another life struggle to this nation upon the ensanguined field—brother engaged against brother. Alas! should it come, less fortunate in its issue than the late appalling contest, it may prove a gulphing forever the Eagle and the Stars, and with them our liberties in irretrievable ruin!

REDANIELA.

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay four cents a week for a good weekly paper, is able to pay fifteen cents a day for tobacco and cigars, to say nothing of an occasional drink?

Unsocial old Snarl says that love is a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart and an inflammation of the brain.

The Big-Dog Test.

The "Town-crier" of a San Francisco paper has the following emphatic paragraph. It will be seen that the allegory applies to other cities than San Francisco:

The world makes few graver mistakes than in supposing a man must necessarily possess all the cardinal virtues because he has a big dog and some dirty children. We know a butcher on Kearny street whose children are not merely dirty—they are fearfully and wonderfully besmudged by the hand of an artist. He has, in addition, a big dog with a tendency to droop, who flies at you across the street with such celerity that he outruns his bark by a full second, and you are warned of your danger only after his teeth are buried in your leg. And yet the owner of these children and father of this dog is not a whit better, at all appearances, than a baker who has clean brats and a mild poodle. He is not even a good butcher; he lacks it spare-rib and lacerates a sirloin. He talks through his nose, which turns up so that the voice passes right over your head, and you have to get on a table to tell whether he is slandering his dead wife or swearing at yourself. If that man possessed a thousand young ones, excitedly nasty, and dogs enough to make a sub-Atlantic cable of Bologna sausage, you would find it difficult to make us believe in him. In fact, we look upon the big-dog test of morality as a venerable mistake—natural but erroneous; and we regard dirty children as indispensable in no other sense than that they are universal.

Another Moon!

Considerable curiosity has been excited in Germany by a pamphlet entitled "The Earth to Receive a Second Moon, a less distance from it than the present one." As the pamphlet has reached a second edition, we may give a short extract from it. Chapter VI is headed: "Newest assertion. The Zodiacal light is a ring of gas surrounding the earth, and but a few thousand miles distant from it" while the previous chapters treat of generalities only. The author asserts that the said gaseous ring is no longer burning, but slowly cooling off, invisible while the sun is below the horizon, of different density, and depending in light and duration upon the sun's distance from it. Just as the rings of Saturn, as admitted by all astronomers, having become cold, are the precursors of moons, he claims the same result from the so-called Zodiac. The new moon being comparatively close to the earth, will cause many partial and total eclipses. The author thinks that the catastrophe of the bursting of the ring may be consummated in our time or that of our children.

Physiognomy.

It is said that any nose which is less than the height of the forehead is an indication of defective intellectual power. The eyes indicate character rather by their color than form. The dark blue are found most commonly in persons of a gentle and refined character; light blue and gray in the rude and energetic. Lavater says: "Hazel eyes are the more usual indications of a mind masculine, vigorous, and profound; just as genius, properly so called, is almost always associated with eyes of a yellowish cast bordering on hazel." The higher the brows rise the more their possessor is supposed to be under the influence of feeling, and the lower the better controlled by his reason. A very small eyebrow is an indication of want of force of character. A tolerably large mouth is essential to vigor and energy, and a very small one is indicative of weakness and indolence. In a manly face the upper lip should extend beyond and dominate the lower. Fleishy lips are often found associated with volubility, and morose ones with a passionless nature. The retreating chin indicates weakness; the perpendicular, strength; and the sharp, acuteness of mind.

Josh Billing's Philosophy.

I have heard a grate deal about "broken hearts," and there may be a few of them but my experience is that next to the gizzard, the heart is the toughest piece of meat in the whole critter.

There is nothing in this life that will open the pores of a man so much as to fall in love; it makes him as fluent as a tin whizzer, as limber as a boy's waltz chain, and as pert as a dancing master; his hair is as full of sunshine as a hay field, and there ain't any more guile in him than there is in a silk or mirlas squeaky kandy.

Winmin ar like flowers, a little squeezing makes them the more fragrant.

Matches may be made in hevin, but they ar generally sold down here.

Musick hath charms to soothe a savage; this may be so, but I would rather try a revolver on him first.

I'll Bet I Will.

A gentleman, who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was one of the few—such a jewel of a Christian—you cannot find his equal, you well know. To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I'll bet I will."

A female prize fight is the latest sensation in St. Louis. They were permitted to bite, scratch and pound each other until one of them became insensible.

Young Carr, who killed Miss Fox in Belmont county, W. V., because her parents opposed his marrying her, has been sentenced to be hung.

Read what the Engines said, on fourth page.